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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/826,908	04/19/2004	Kazuci Yoshioka	252008US2	1758

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OBLON, SPIVAK, MCCLELLAND MAIER & NEUSTADT, P.C.  
1940 DUKE STREET  
ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314

EXAMINER
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KUMAR, KALYANAVENKA K

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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3653

NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
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11/27/2007

ELECTRONIC

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

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<b>Office Action Summary</b>	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/826,908	YOSHIOKA ET AL.
Examiner	Art Unit	
Kalyan Kumar	3653	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 10 July 2007.
- 2a) This action is **FINAL**.      2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-16 is/are pending in the application.
  - 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-16 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
  - a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:
    1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
    2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
    3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) Other: \_\_\_\_\_

## DETAILED ACTION

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which the subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1, 2, 3, 7, and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Izawa et al (USP 6,264,556 B1)** in view of **Blad et al (US Pub 2002/0063035 A1)**. Regarding claim 2, Izawa discloses all the limitations of the claim including a money validation machine comprising a money validation unit (12), a detachable money storage unit (110), wherein the money validation unit is electrically connected to the detachable money storage unit and supplies both electric power and a money information signal (col. 5, lines 52-55), but Izawa does not disclose a money validation unit and a money storage unit having two connection terminals, a first power-signal connection configured to transmit, as a pulse signal, both electric power and a money information signal representing information on the money to be stored in the money storage unit; and a second power-signal connection configured as a ground, wherein when the money validation unit is electrically connected to the money storage unit the money validation unit supplies both the electric power and the money information signal to the detachable money storage unit via the first power-signal connection when the money validation unit is electrically connected to the money

storage unit representing information on the money to be stored in the money storage unit to the money storage unit via two power signal connection. Blad teaches a money validation unit and a money storage unit having two connection terminals, a first power-signal connection configured to transmit, as a pulse signal (paragraph 0045, line 15, the signal has an interval timer and cycle counter functions which are inherently pulsing), both electric power and a money information signal representing information on the money to be stored in the money storage unit (paragraph 0045, lines 9 and 17-20); and a second power-signal connection configured as a ground (paragraph 0045, line 9), wherein when the money validation unit is electrically connected to the money storage unit the money validation unit supplies both the electric power and the money information signal to the detachable money storage unit via the first power-signal connection when the money validation unit is electrically connected to the money storage unit representing information on the money to be stored in the money storage unit to the money storage unit via two power signal connection for the purpose of a wide tolerance being available for inserting a money storage unit into a money validation machine still maintaining a reliable electrical connection between the terminals (paragraph 0048, lines 16-18). Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Izawa's money validation machine to have two connection terminals on the money validation and storage units, as taught by Blad, for the purpose of a wide tolerance being available for inserting a money storage unit into a money validation machine still maintaining a reliable electrical connection between the terminals.

Regarding claim 3 and 7, Izawa discloses all the limitations of the claims, including a validation side communication control unit, a validation side receiving unit (col. 3, lines 59-61), a storage side receiving unit, a storage side communication control (col. 5, lines 52-55) and a current lead-in unit (136). Izawa does not disclose a storage side power supply unit and a validation side power supply unit. Blad teaches a storage side power supply unit (102) and a validation side power supply unit (128) for the purpose of preserving memory contents even when the chip is removed from a power source for extended periods of time (paragraph 0045, lines 25-27). Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Izawa's money validation machine to have a validation side power supply unit and a storage side power supply unit, as taught by Blad, for the purpose of preserving memory contents even when the chip is removed from a power source for extended periods of time.

Regarding claim 16, Izawa discloses all the limitations of the claim, but Izawa does not disclose a money storage unit that is able to be connected to a collection device other than the money validation unit. Blad further teaches the money storage unit is able to be connected to a collection device other than the money validation unit for the purpose of being connected to a mobile cart so that money storage units may be systematically removed from successive gaming machines (paragraph 0056, lines 21-24). Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Izawa's money validation machine to be able to be connected to other collection devices, as taught by Blad, for the purpose of being

connected to a mobile cart so that money storage units may be systematically removed from successive gaming machines.

Claim 4 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Izawa in view of Blad (Izawa/Blad) as applied to claim 3 above, and further in view of **Bryant et al (USP 6,513,639 B1)**.

Regarding claim 4, Izawa/Blad disclose all the limitations of the claim, but Izawa/Blad does not disclose a power supply unit comprising a first diode, a capacitor, a second diode, and a three-terminal regulator. Bryant teaches power supply unit comprising a first diode (46), a capacitor (22), a second diode (22), and a three-terminal regulator (54) for the purpose of converting AC to DC voltage (col. 4, line 1). Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Izawa/Blad's power supply unit, as taught by Bryant, for the purpose of converting AC to DC voltage.

Claim 5 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Izawa/Blad as applied to claim 3 above, and further in view of **Lamah (USP 5,788,046)**.

Regarding claim 5, Izawa/Blad discloses all the limitations of the claim, but Izawa/Blad does not disclose a photo-coupler having an LED, a phototransistor, and an impedance element. Lamah teaches a photo-coupler having an LED (204a-e), a phototransistor (205a-e), and an impedance element (431-435) for the purpose of permitting coins of any currencies to be recognized (col. 1, lines 50-54). Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Izawa/Blad's money validation machine with a photo-

coupler having an LED, a phototransistor, and an impedance element, as taught by Lamah, for the purpose of permitting coins of any currencies to be recognized.

Claim 6 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Izawa/Blad as applied to claim 3 above, and further in view of **Cassidy et al (USP 5,615,625)**.

Regarding claim 6, Izawa/Blad discloses all the limitations of the claim, including a lid with a lid lock/unlock unit (170 and 172). Izawa/Blad does not disclose a lid lock/unlock unit using electric power and controlled to lock and unlock. Cassidy teaches a lid lock/unlock unit using electric power and controlled to lock and unlock for the purpose of added security (col. 4, lines 9-13). Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Izawa/Blad's money validation machine to include an electronic lock, as taught by Cassidy, for the purpose of added security.

Claims 8-13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Izawa/Blad as applied to claims 3 and 7 above, and further in view of **Handelman et al (US Pub 2002/0048067 A1)**.

Regarding claims 8-13, Izawa/Blad discloses all the limitations of the claims, but Izawa/Blad does not disclose storage side and validation side encoding and decoding of a signal from RZ code format to NRZ code format and storage side and validation side encoding and decoding of a signal from NRZ code format to RZ code format. Handelman teaches storage side and validation side encoding and decoding of a signal from RZ code format to NRZ code format and storage side and validation side encoding

and decoding of a signal from NRZ code format to RZ code format (paragraph 0172) for the purpose of converting RZ signal samples into NRZ signal samples (paragraph 0175, lines 4-6). Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Izawa/Blad's money validation machine to include storage side and validation side encoding and decoding, as taught by Handelman, for the purpose of converting RZ signal samples into NRZ signal samples.

Claims 14 and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Izawa/Blad as applied to claim 3 above, and further in view of **Battrick (USP 3,806,651)**.

Regarding claims 14 and 15, Izawa/Blad disclose all the limitations of the claims but, Izawa/Blad does not disclose the money storage unit including a power polarity normalization unit comprising a diode bridge. Battrick discloses a power polarity normalization unit comprising a diode bridge for the purpose of insuring the same voltage polarity is always applied to the electronic circuitry of the coin signaling circuit (col. 3, lines 64-68 and col. 4, lines 1-2). Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Izawa/Blad's money storage unit with a power polarity normalization unit, as taught by Battrick, for the purpose of insuring the same voltage polarity is always applied to the electronic circuitry of the coin signaling circuit.

***Response to Arguments***

Applicant's arguments filed 7/10/2007 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

The Applicant argues that the prior art does not describe or suggest that one of the connections transmits both electrical power and a money information signal as a pulse signal.

The Examiner draws attention to the new rejection of claim 1 above.

Regarding applicant's argument, "Handelman describes that a RZ (return to zero) code exists, Handelman does not describe that a money information signal generated by said validation side communication control unit is a signal encoded to RZ (return to zero) code format. In addition, Applicants respectfully submit that it would not have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in that art to use the RZ code described in Handelman in the system of Izawa and Blad as there would be no motivation to do so. The outstanding Action states on page 6, that the motivation to combine these references would be so that RZ signal samples could be converted into NRZ signal samples. However, this motivation does not explain why one skilled in the art would decide to take the system of Izawa and Blad, specifically the data signal to the currency container, and convert this signal using a RZ code. Therefore, Applicants respectfully submit that, at least for the above noted reasons, Claims 8-13 patentably distinguish over Izawa, Blad and Handelman."

The Examiner responds that the teaching of Handelman is used to illustrate that the use of RZ code as a means to transmit information and that it would be obvious for the prior art to use RZ coding as the signal that was generated.

***Conclusion***

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Kalyan Kumar whose telephone number is 571-272-8102. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri 7:00AM-3:30PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Patrick Mackey can be reached on 571-272-6916. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Kalyan Kumar  
Examiner  
Art Unit 3653

  
DAVID H. BOLLINGER  
PRIMARY EXAMINER  
11/20/07